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aspect of agriculture in the tropics. In the first part the conditions of land, soil, climate, labor, transportation and other so-called preliminaries to agriculture are discussed briefly. The more important second part, comprising about half the volume, considers in order the chief crops of the tropics, especially with respect to the factors determining the distribution of the crops. The third part presents a very instructive discussion of agricultural systems and practices, as village agriculture, plantation systems, the question of financing crops and like topics. The last part of the book outlines briefly definite agricultural policies for the promotion of agriculture in the tropics.

The book is not a manual of technical value, but it is a book, presenting in small compass and plain terms, a great fund of valuable information concerning a most vital subject. It may be claimed in criticism that the author, as director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Ceylon, has been led to give undue prominence to the agriculture of Ceylon and of India, representing but a small part of the tropics. At the same time, however, it is only just to recognize the fact that the value of the general principles presented is not lessened thereby. As a readable and suggestive treatise for general use the book has no equal.

REVIEWS.

Boyce, Sir Robert. *Mosquito or Man.* Pp. xvi, 267. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1909.

This book is a summary of the movement to free the tropical world from its endemic diseases through the application of sanitary and medical science. The position of the author as Dean of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the leading institution of its kind in the world, is sufficient guarantee of the thoroughness and reliability of the work.

In the first part of the book the author begins with the origin of the tropical medicine movement and the stages of progress leading up to the present attitude in regard to practical sanitation in the tropics. Following these introductory chapters about one-third of the volume is devoted to the mosquito problem and its relation to the two scourges of the tropics, malaria and yellow fever. Both of these subjects are discussed from the pathological standpoint, with notice of the research by various investigators, and summaries of the methods employed and results obtained in the campaigns against the diseases in various tropical countries. Thus a good deal of attention is given the very important advances made by American medical men and sanitary engineers in Cuba and the Canal Zone. A large number of striking pictures illustrate the conditions which have to be met, and the way it is done.

The second part of the book is devoted to a briefer survey of various diseases more or less typical of tropical regions, as sleeping sickness, anæmia, Malta fever, plague and the like. An appendix includes a mass of valuable information concerning ordinances, laws, etc., relating to stagnant

water, mosquitoes, fever, rats and other important matters in the campaign of prevention.

The book is a most valuable contribution to the literature dealing with tropical problems, and so simply and clearly presented that even the most technical parts lie within the comprehension of any average reader.

WALTER S. TOWER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Chadwick, F. E. *The Relations of the United States with Spain.* Pp. 610.

Price, \$4.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

Admiral Chadwick's book brings together in a form attractive to the general reader the relations of the United States to a country which during the course of the narrative has sunk from the rank of a first to that of a third class power. Especially in the first part of the book great freedom is used in choosing material. Events are discussed in detail which have only a secondary bearing on the relations of the United States and Spain. The discussion of this early period, however, is the most interesting part of the work. The unfriendly attitude of Spain during the American Revolution and the questionable policy of the United States, especially during the administrations of Jefferson and Monroe, are interestingly and accurately reviewed. The relations leading up to the cession of Florida, especially the West Florida dispute, are discussed clearly and well.

A brief review of the less important period from 1821 to 1850 is then followed by a detailed study of Cuban affairs, which forms the greater part of the work. The materials used in these chapters are to a greater extent the sources than in the first part of the book. The discussions are at times tedious, but this can hardly help but be the case when a review of the dreary length of the Cuban insurrections is attempted. There are numerous long quotations from the official documents. One cannot help feeling that the work would have been improved if it had not been so largely written with the shears.

The author finds little to criticize in the attitude of the United States government throughout both the first and second Cuban wars for independence. He maintains also that the Spanish military operations in the island were severely misjudged and that General Weyler especially was too harshly criticized. Many acts of the insurgents, on the other hand, are held to have been unjustifiable even on the plea of military necessity. The work closes with a discussion of the circumstances of the declaration of war.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Curtin, J. *A Journey to Southern Siberia.* Pp. 319. Price, \$3.00. Boston:

Little, Brown & Co., 1909.

This posthumous volume, dealing with the customs, religion, folk-lore and myths of the Buriats, stands as a companion volume to the earlier works,